

25X1

Approved For Release 2005/06/06 : CIA-RDP79M00467A001100020007-1

Next 3 Page(s) In Document Exempt

Approved For Release 2005/06/06 : CIA-RDP79M00467A001100020007-1



GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20057

November 4, 1976

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

Ambassador Richard Helms
Box 2000
APO New York 09205

Dear Ambassador Helms,

I heard over the radio recently that you had retired.
I regretted to hear this.

In August and September of this year I sent some material to the CIA, Senator Church, the Department of Justice, and the President, giving the details of unconstitutional and clandestine transgressions against my Church and Americans, including myself, by two senior officers in the CIA's clandestine services. This occurred between 1973-1974 during the time I was teaching at Northwestern University and living in Chicago. [redacted] were the names used by the two CIA scoundrels with whom I was in contact. I regret to say that these men have committed crimes. In the interest of justice and for the good of the country I regret to say that their employment with the CIA should be terminated and that they should be arrested, indicted, and imprisoned. And if these men were impersonating CIA officers, they should be executed. I enclose a copy of the letter I sent first to the Department of Justice and then to the President which includes the details of these crimes. (About a month before this I sent a similar, but less pleasant and less detailed, letter dated August 8, 1976 to Senator Frank Church and Mr. George Bush, Director, Central Intelligence Agency. Senator Inouye, who now heads Senator Church's old Committee, replied. The others did not. And Senator Inouye suggested that I send a letter to the Department of Justice.)

I truly believe that the crimes described in the enclosed copy of my letter dated September 13, 1976 would not have occurred had you been aware of what was going on in Chicago CIA.

I also, on a more pleasant note, enclose a copy of the letter to the editor I wrote last year concerning your testimony at the Senate Intelligence hearings. I sent it to the Washington Post and the Washington Star. Only the Georgetown Voice, a campus newspaper, printed it.

I spoke recently with my good friend, Peter Krogh, Dean of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, and strongly recommended that Georgetown University consider having Approved For Release 2005/06/06 : CIA-RDP79M00467A001100020007-1 this is being enthusiastically kept in mind.

Cordially,

STAT

Monthly Campus Life-Guide Entertainment Calendar

Mechanics and Criticisms of the Coming Budget

Admiral Kelley and the SS Georgetown

the Georgetown Voice/

September 30, 1975

Vol. 7, No. 16

Washington, D.C.

Have they turned
their backs on

Joe Hoya?



... KGB Experiments with Chemicals ... Crew Seeks Recognition ...

Letters

Bio-Logic

To the Editor:

Lawrence L. Knutson (AP) reported (front page, *Washington Post*, September 18) on Ambassador Richard Helms' testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities the day before. Knutson's coverage of Helms' testimony is noteworthy because of what it fails to note. Knutson made no mention whatsoever of Helms' testimony that the Soviet KGB has in fact offensively used weapons containing poisonous chemical toxins to murder and cripple human beings. I am surprised and disappointed at Knutson's shocking failure to report Helms' testimony concerning the actual murders and maimings carried out by the KGB using poisonous chemical toxins.

Senator Frank Church (D-Idaho), Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, during his interrogation of CIA director William Colby on September 16 and Ambassador Richard Helms, September 17, expressed shock and outrage that the poisonous toxins and weapons in the hands of the CIA could actually kill people. He further implied that it was shocking for the CIA ever to have conducted scientific research with poisonous toxins and weapons at all.

Senator Church's shock and outrage was misdirected. It should be directed toward the worldwide Soviet Secret Police, the KGB, not the CIA. The CIA, it was learned from this week's testimony, has never used such poisons or weapons to murder people. The KGB has. Helms' is to be commended for noting this in his testimony on

fortunately went unreported by the *Washington Post*.

The KGB used a spring firing weapon device containing a glass ampule filled with prussic acid to murder Lev Rebet, a prominent Ukrainian émigré in Munich, Germany in 1957. The poison was silently sprayed forth from the tube in vapor form. Once inhaled it efficiently induced a heart attack by contracting the blood vessels. One of the KGB assassins involved later defected, confessed, and served a prison term for this murder. In a similar vein a young Hungarian defector was killed in 1962 via paralysis of the brain induced by a deadly but unknown form of bacteria. His name was Bela Lapusnyik. In 1964 the KGB used a weapon with nitrogen mustard gas to cripple a German technician, Horst Schwirkmann, for life. This was in retaliation for his discovery of Soviet listening devices planted in the West German Embassy. His discovery resulted in KGB induced paraplegia. The haunting eyes and shattered personality of Cardinal Mindszenty during his mock trial provides another example of the actual effects of KGB drugs and chemicals. William Colby's admirable mention of this to the Senate Committee received little, if any, notice in the press. These examples have been publicly documented (see John Barron, *KGB: The Secret Work of Soviet Secret Agents*, chapter 13; Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty, *Memoirs*; Joseph Vecsey, *Mindszenty the Man*; etc.)

The Soviet KGB has actually used weapons containing toxic chemical poisons of

when defending oneself against an armed adversary. To bring about parity, in the interest of vigilant self-defense against these KGB attacks, and in order to hopefully neutralize, cope with, and prevent future KGB atrocities along the same lines, it is eminently reasonable that the CIA should have sought to achieve some understanding of the nature and workings of toxic weapons in actual use and under study by the Soviet KGB. To achieve this understanding scientific research and experimentation are required. Had the CIA not undertaken such a study it would have violated its primary moral obligation, which is to defend, protect, and preserve the inalienable rights of free men and women against diabolical totalitarian atrocities such as those noted above. And this would have been truly worthy of Senator Church's shock and outrage.

Carl R. Kordig
Associate Professor of Philosophy

Crew Reacts

To the Editor:

In a recent *Voice* article entitled "GU Sports: Setting Priorities," Bill Donnelly of the *Voice* staff undertook a critique of the report of the University Athletic Board. In the course of his "Commentary," Mr. Donnelly did a great disservice to the Crew and displayed a remarkable ability to misread crucial sections of the Report.

First, the Report did not suggest that the Athletic Department reexamine its budget in the order of the Board's intercollegiate teams. Rather, it suggested

present spending on the track and baseball programs in view of the superior showing of other Georgetown teams and in view of the other deserving areas of the athletic program. It is Mr. Donnelly's editorial scorn directed at the Board's rating of the Crew at third which disturbs me most. Obviously the Board has not recommended that Crew receive the segment of the budget now allotted to the track or baseball team. In fact there is no recommendation of any increased Crew funds.

Mr. Donnelly also failed to look very closely at the budget segment that the Board examined in detail. Left out of the percentage tally of what each sport receives was the 65% of the athletic budget devoted to salaries, office and building and maintenance. The picture is therefore misleading since sports like the Crew do not share at all in this 65% portion.

Obviously any sport would find it difficult to manage its activities with such limited funds. The Crew operates on \$12-15,000 yearly budget of which 75% or more comes from its members' own pockets, work and fund raising. Its active alumni number over 300 and give their financial support as well.

Few sports can boast of such an impressive record of achievement and student involvement as the Crew team at Georgetown. Certainly it has shown that contrary to Mr. Donnelly's views, "big time sport" does not necessarily mean big money sports. And most of all, the Georgetown Crew proves that, even in this jaded age some athletes look for more than a free ride.

Erik J. Meyers, SFS '71
President, Georgetown University
Boatmen Alumni Association

STAT

Approved For Release 2005/06/06 : CIA-RDP79M00467A001100020007-1

Approved For Release 2005/06/06 : CIA-RDP79M00467A001100020007-1